

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5 : A01N 43/54, 43/653, A01G 7/06	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 94/03063 (43) International Publication Date: 17 February 1994 (17.02.94)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US93/06929 (22) International Filing Date: 23 July 1993 (23.07.93) (30) Priority data: 07/927,081 7 August 1992 (07.08.92) US (71) Applicant: DOWELANCO [US/US]; 9002 Purdue Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268-1189 (US). (72) Inventor: CASSELL, Ronald, L. ; 4592 Mohr Estates, New Palestine, IN 46163 (US). (74) Agent: STUART, Donald, R.; DowElanco, Patent Depart- ment, 9002 Purdue Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268-1189 (US).		(81) Designated States: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: METHOD FOR CONTROLLING TREE GROWTH (57) Abstract Tree growth is suppressed by placing an implant below the bark layer of the tree at each of a plurality of sites spaced around the circumference of the trunk of the tree, each implant containing a unit dose of active ingredient selected from flurprimidol, paclobutrazol, and uniconazole.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

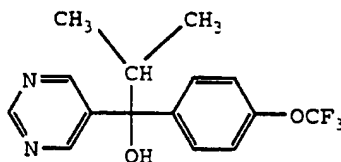
Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	FR	France	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GB	United Kingdom	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	IT	Italy	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	JP	Japan	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovak Republic
CM	Cameroon	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LV	Latvia	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	MC	Monaco	TG	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
DE	Germany	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
DK	Denmark	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
ES	Spain			VN	Viet Nam
FI	Finland				

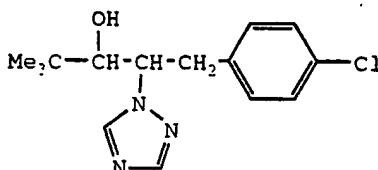
METHOD FOR CONTROLLING TREE GROWTH

This invention provides a new method for controlling the growth of trees.

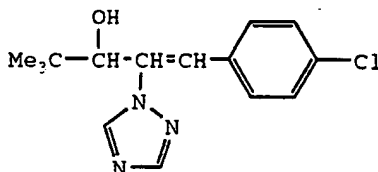
In some areas, for example in areas beneath power
5 lines, it is very desirable to suppress the growth of trees so that the required cutting cycle is lengthened and the biomass that must be removed is decreased. One chemical that has been used for this purpose is flurprimidol. Flurprimidol is the generic name for α -(1-methylethyl)- α -[4-
10 (trifluoromethoxy)-phenyl]-5-pyrimidinemethanol:



A second compound useful for this purpose is paclobutrazol. Paclobutrazol is the generic name for (2RS,3RS)-1-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)pentan-3-
15 ol:



A third compound with similar utility is uniconazole. Uniconazole is the generic name for (E)-(RS)-1-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)pent-1-
20 en-3-ol:



These compounds achieve growth suppression by inhibiting gibberellin biosynthesis and thereby reducing internodal elongation of terminal shoots.

As currently used, flurprimidol is injected into the trunks of trees under pressure in the form of a 7% alcohol solution. This method of application requires use of specialized equipment, is time consuming, and presents risks to both the tree and the applicator. The alcohol solution frequently causes the bark to split above the injection site. The splitting results in wounds that may not heal and in discoloration of bark, which is considered unsightly and is not desirable for trees along sidewalks. Further, preparation of solutions and handling of solutions under pressure exposes the applicator to contact with both the solvent and the active material.

This invention provides a new method for applying flurprimidol, paclobutrazol, or uniconazole that avoids the foregoing problems. More specifically, this invention provides a method for controlling the growth of a tree which comprises placing implants below the bark layer of the tree at each of a plurality of sites spaced around the circumference of the tree, each implant containing a unit dose of flurprimidol, paclobutrazol, or uniconazole.

The unit dose implants used in practicing this invention can be, for example, tablets, gelatin capsules, suppositories, or grease plugs. The implants can be formulated with other materials, provided the other materials do not unduly interfere with availability of the active ingredient for transport in the tree. In general, the implant will contain the active ingredient in a relatively concentrated form, i.e. in the range from 25-100% by weight. The preferred unit dose form is tablets.

Tablets used in practicing this invention preferably include a material that will promote disintegration of the tablet after it is placed in the tree, thereby increasing availability of the active material. Useful disintegrants include, for example, malodextrin, starch, pre-gelatinized starch, lactose, sorbitol, microcrystalline cellulose, and

hydroxypropyl methylcellulose. A preferred disintegrant is pre-gelatinized starch.

The tablets used in practicing the present invention can be made using conventional tablet making technology. For example, a mixture of flurprimidol and a disintegrant can be compressed in a tablet press. In this case, it is advantageous to include stearic acid in the tablets to lubricate the tablet press and aid in release of the tablet from the die after it is formed.

Instead of using a tablet press, any other conventional tablet making technique, such as roll compacting, molding, or extruding, can be used.

It is desirable to keep the physical size of the tablet relatively small, so that only a small hole in the tree trunk is required to insert it. The required hole is desirably 3/8 inch or less. The size of the unit dose is not narrowly critical. As a practical matter, it will generally fall in the range of 0.1 to 2.0 g. Tablets containing 1 g of active ingredient are convenient.

A preferred formulation is:

flurprimidol	94.05%
pre-gelatinized starch	4.50%
stearic acid	1.0%
water	0.45%

The following detailed example illustrates preparation of tablets useful in practicing the invention.

Example 1

A mixture of 2280 g of flurprimidol and 102 g of pre-gelatinized starch was sprayed with 75 g of water and mixed. The resulting tacky mixture was dried and 120°F with mixing until a moisture content of about 0.5% was achieved. A second batch was made in the same

way and combined with the first, producing 4696 g of flurprimidol/starch mixture. This mixture was dry blended with 17.61 g of stearic acid. This material was compressed into tablets using a Stokes tablet press to provide tablets containing 1.0 g. of flurprimidol.

Example 2

A mixture of 15,000 g of flurprimidol and 397 g of pre-gelatinized starch was sprayed with 254 g of water and mixed. An additional 317.5 g of pre-gelatinized starch was then added to the mixture and blended. This mixture was combined with 158.7 g of stearic acid and mixed. The resulting mixture was compressed into tablets on a Stokes tablet press, with tablet weight adjusted to provide tablets containing 1.0 g of flurprimidol. The tablets were allowed to dry at room temperature to a final moisture content of approximately 0.50% by weight.

In accordance with the invention, the flurprimidol, paclobutrazol, or uniconazole is applied to a tree by placing unit dose implants containing the active ingredient in the trunk of the tree below the bark level. This is preferably accomplished by drilling holes at spaced intervals around the circumference of the tree. The holes are of such a size as to allow the implant to be inserted without force to a depth just below the bark layer. One inch below the bark level is suitable. Preferably the holes are drilled at a slight downward angle into the tree to reduce sap flow out of the hole. It is desirable to keep the hole diameter as small as possible to reduce damage to the tree. A 3/8" self-centering (brad point) spiral bit is suitable. Each hole should preferably be filled or flushed with water prior to implant insertion. After the tablet is inserted, the hole can be sealed with a plug of, for example, hardwood or latex caulking material to prevent insect or other pathogen entry. Sealing the hole is not required in all cases, because the tree will seal the wound within the first year. If caulking is used,

pressure should not be applied to enclose the implant, as this would prevent the active ingredient from being available for transport in the tree.

To assure uniform control, it is desirable for holes to
5 spaced evenly around the complete circumference of the trunk
near the ground line. Areas to avoid are regions directly
over girdling roots or adjacent to trunk damage abrasions.
Whenever possible, implants should be placed directly above a
butress root in the crown of the flare. If a large flare
10 exists, two implants may be placed in the same flare. While
the ideal implant spacing is about six to eight inches, the
spacing can be altered to avoid centering in the sinus
between buttresses.

The number of holes drilled around the circumference of
15 the tree depends on the desired application rate and the
amount of active ingredient in each tablet. Preferred
application rates depend on the tree and on crown size
relative to trunk size. Trunk size is conveniently measured
in terms of the diameter of the trunk 4 feet above the ground
20 (dbh).

The application rate will generally be in the range
between 0.01 and 4.0 g of the active ingredient per inch of
tree diameter (dbh). The rates at the low end of this range
are much lower than those required by the previous injection
25 method.

If flurprimidol or paclobutrazol is used, an
application rate of 0.5 to 0.75 g/in dbh is preferred for the
trees identified in the following table as belonging to
"Group 1". If uniconazole is employed, slightly higher rates
30 are suitable.

Group 1 Tree Species

Alder, Red	Ash
Black Olive	Black Cherry
Black Locust	Black Walnut

Box Elder	Dogwood
Elm, American	Elm, Chinese
Elm, Siberian	Elm, Winged
Blue Gum Eucalyptus	Hackberry
Maple, Norway	Maple, Red
Maple, Silver	Maple, Sugar
Oak, Laurel	Oak, Live
Oak, Pin	Oak, Post
Oak, Red	Oak, Southern Red
Oak, Water	Oak, Willow
Sugarberry	Sweetgum

If flurprimidol or paclobutrazol is used, an application rate of 1.0 to 1.50 g/in dbh is preferred for the trees identified in the following table as belonging to "Group 2". Again, if uniconazole is employed, slightly higher rates may be used.

Group 2 Tree Species

Aspen	Sycamore
Cottonwood	Willow, Black
Melaleuca	

Trees which have been heavily pruned and have small crowns relative to trunk diameter should receive an amount of active material at the low end of the range applicable to the relevant tree species.

The method provided by this invention is particularly applicable to deciduous trees as opposed to conifers such as pine, spruce, fir, or juniper.

After they are placed beneath the bark layer in a tree, the tablets dissolve, releasing the flurprimidol into the tree. Surprisingly, an effective amount of the active material is translocated through the xylem to the terminal shoots, where it must be delivered to suppress growth.

The tree implants may be installed at any time of year; however, best results are achieved when the implants are

- placed in the tree during active growth or 2-3 months prior to active growth. The most rapid uptake and translocation occurs from treatments made from two months prior to spring budbreak until leaves are fully developed. During periods
- 5 when trees are in full leaf, best results may be obtained if installation is made when moisture stress is low. This can be accomplished by installing implants after significant rainfall or irrigation, or in early morning to avoid moisture stress induced by transpiration moisture loss in mid-day.
- 10 Where pruning is required, best results may be achieved when application is made prior to or in conjunction with pruning. Growth suppression may not be evident until the year following treatment. Repeat applications can be made once growth regulator effects start to decline. In follow-up
- 15 treatments, reduced application rates may be required to avoid over-regulation of terminal growth.

- The application method of this invention has numerous significant advantages. The biomass produced by the trees is reduced, the cutting cycle is lengthened, and the foliage of
- 20 the trees is improved. Compared to the current application method, the amount of time required to treat a tree is reduced by perhaps 90%. Equipment requirements are minimized. There is no lasting damage to the tree, as occasionally occurred with the injection of alcohol
- 25 solutions. Exposure of the applicator is greatly reduced, and handling of flammable liquids is eliminated.

Field Trial Results

- Flurprimidol tablets were implanted in a variety of tree species, using the application rates recommended above.
- 30 The following data parameters were subsequently measured:

- 1) green weight/volume of trimmed biomass for treated versus untreated trees.
- 2) growth reduction of treated versus untreated trees.

In general, no significant effects were noted in the first year following treatment; but as measured in the third growing season, greenweight/volume of biomass was 68% lower on average for treated trees (range of 51-98% across species
5 and locations) and growth reduction of treated versus untreated trees averaged 62% (range of 40-80% across species and locations).

I Claim:

1. A method for controlling the growth of a tree which comprises placing an implant below the bark layer of the tree at each of a plurality of sites spaced around the circumference of the trunk of the tree, each implant containing a unit dose of active ingredient selected from flurprimidol, paclobutrazol, and uniconazole.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the implant is of suitable size and shape so that it can be inserted into a 3/8 inch diameter or smaller hole.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the active ingredient is flurprimidol.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the implant contains a 0.1 to 2.0 g dose of the active ingredient.
5. The method of claim 3 wherein the implant contains a 1.0 g dose of the active ingredient.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein the implant comprises 25 to 100% by weight of the active ingredient.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein the unit dose implants are tablets.
8. The method of claim 7 wherein the tablets include pre-gelatinized starch.
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the application rate is in the range from 0.01 to 4.0 g/in dbh.
10. The method of claim 1 wherein the application rate is in the range from 0.01 to 1.5 g/in dbh.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/US 6929A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 5 A01N43/54 A01N43/653 A01G7/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 5 A01N A01G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	EP,A,0 212 822 (ICI AMERICAS) 4 March 1987 see claims 6,7,11-16 ----	1-10
Y	US,A,4 342 176 (W.D.WOLFE) 3 August 1982 see column 1, line 48 - line 56 see claim 7 ----	1-10
Y	EP,A,0 179 588 (PILKINGTON BROTHERS) 30 April 1986 see page 2, paragraph 2 -paragraph 3 ----	1-10
A	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 101, no. 15, 8 October 1984, Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 124736, see abstract & PROC. PLANT GROWTH REGUL. SOC. AM. 1983 pages 182 - 190 -----	

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- * "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- * "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- * "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- * "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- * "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- * "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- * "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- * "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- * "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 November 1993

Date of mailing of the international search report

26. 11. 93

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

DECORTE, D

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No.
PCT/US 86929

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-0212822	04-03-87	AU-B- 590590 AU-A- 6013886 JP-A- 62053901	09-11-89 29-01-87 09-03-87
US-A-4342176	03-08-82	CA-A- 1144068	05-04-83
EP-A-0179588	30-04-86	AU-B- 580635 AU-A- 4890885 CN-A- 85108973 US-A- 4655001	19-01-89 24-04-86 10-06-86 07-04-87